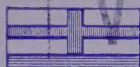


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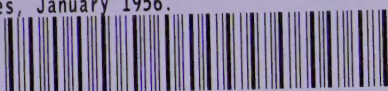
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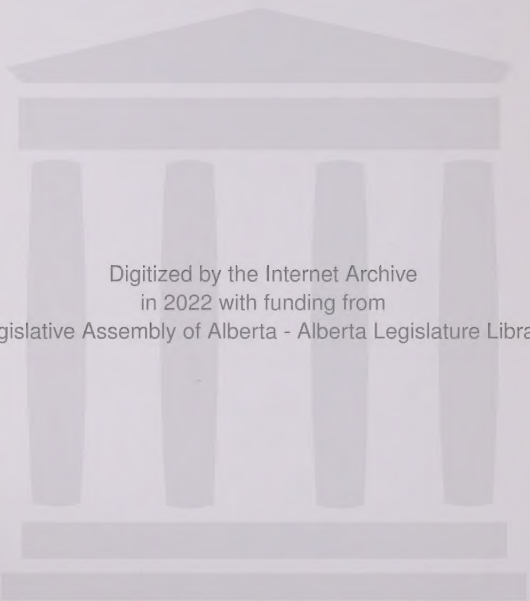
Minister

A. H. MILLER

Deputy Minister

January 1, 1956

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This pamphlet is intended to give just a brief outline of the nature of the work undertaken by the Department of Public Welfare and its various branches.

As Government departments have the authority merely to carry out the wishes of the legislature as set forth by statute, anyone desirous of making a more complete study of the welfare services provided in the Province would be well advised to obtain copies of the relative statutes. These may be obtained upon application to the Queen's Printer, Highways Building, Edmonton.

Department of Public Welfare

The Department of Public Welfare was set up on 1st April, 1944, under The Department of Public Welfare Act, Chapter 6 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1944, for the purpose of bringing under one department all Government activities dealing with public welfare.

At the time the Department was formed the following statutes were placed under its administration:

- The Bureau of Public Welfare Act
- The Metis Population Betterment Act
- The Child Welfare Act
- The Juvenile Offenders' Act
- The Relief Liability Act
- The Improvement Districts Act (Secs. 43, 44, 45)
- The Unemployment Relief Act.

Several changes have been made in the legislation since that time and the duties of the Department have been increased to the extent that it is now required to administer the following statutes:

- The Blind Persons Act (Chapter 8, 1952)
- The Child Welfare Act (Chapter 68, 1944)
- The Department of Public Welfare Act (Chapter 66, 1944)
- The Disabled Persons' Pensions Act (Chapter 33, 1953)
- The Disabled Persons Act (Chapter 68, 1955)
- The Home for Aged or Infirm Act (Chapter 14, 1945)
- The Improvement Districts Act (Chapter 9, 1947)
- The Maternal Welfare Act (Chapter 190, R.S.A. 1942)
- The Metis Population Betterment Act (Chapter 329, R.S.A. 1942)
- The Mothers' Allowance Act (Chapter 302, R.S.A. 1942)
- The Old Age Assistance Act (Chapter 66, 1952)
- The Public Contributions Act (Chapter 65, 1951)
- The Public Welfare Act (Chapter 21, R.S.A. 1942)
- The Public Welfare Assistance Act (Chapter 86, 1949)
- The Relief Liability Act (Chapter 170, R.S.A. 1942)
- The Supplementary Allowances Act (Chapter 89, 1952)
- The Widows Pensions Act (Chapter 102, 1952)

In order that these statutes may be administered in an appropriate manner the following Branches have been set up within the Department:

- The Public Assistance Branch, with a Single Men's Division
- The Metis Rehabilitation Branch
- The Child Welfare Branch
- The Pensions Branch

The Mothers' Allowance Branch

The Accounting Branch

The Inspection Branch

The Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Branch

The Public Assistance Branch undertakes the following duties: It handles all matters pertaining to the granting of assistance in the form of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and/or medical and hospital services to indigent persons who have not acquired residence in any municipality in the Province. Similar services are provided to indigent residents of Improvement Districts and Special Areas under an arrangement with the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Assistance to indigent residents of municipalities whose affairs are conducted by an elected council (Cities, Towns, Villages, Municipal Districts and Counties) is granted directly by the municipality concerned in the manner provided by the statutes under which the particular class of municipality operates.

Under The Public Welfare Assistance Act a municipality, upon making application therefor, may be eligible for the provincial grant up to 60% of the amount expended for whatever assistance is given. Under The Home for Aged or Infirm Act municipalities may be eligible for the provincial grant up to 60% of the costs incurred in paying for the maintenance of their indigent residents in homes that have been licensed by the municipality. Any indigent resident who wishes to be maintained in such a home should make prior arrangements with his municipality.

To assist municipalities in providing homes for their aged or infirm residents in their own locality an amendment to The Home for Aged or Infirm Act was recently assented to by the legislature and this gives the Province the authority to pay to a municipality, that erects or purchases a building and equips it with ten beds or more for use as a home for the aged or infirm, a grant of an amount equal to one-third of the cost thereof or \$750.00 a bed whichever is the lesser.

Applications for assistance under The Maternal Welfare Act should be made directly to the Public Assistance Branch.

The Single Men's Division looks after the needs of single, homeless, unemployable men in hostels located at Edmonton and Calgary. Those found to be physically fit are invariably transferred to the Gunn Welfare Depot which, with the recent additions, has accommodation for over one hundred men. During the past two years ten new cottages, a recreation hall and a new kitchen have been built at this depot. Each of the new cottages has four bedrooms and a common sitting room.

The Metis Rehabilitation Branch deals principally with the training and rehabilitation of the Metis population. A number of colonies have been established in suitable localities, and the conditions under which the settlers live are regarded as ideal for this class of people, and can compare more than favorably with the situation with respect to those of our population whose occupations are of a similar nature.

Under the regulations set up, an applicant for settlement, if satisfactory, becomes a member of the Association, and is granted a certificate of occupancy, which entitles him and his family, and also his heirs, to reside on, make use of, and receive benefits from the lands on which he settles, so long as he or they use such lands to the satisfaction of the Minister of Public Welfare and the Board of the Settlement Association. Any such person, however, who has for twelve consecutive months continuously resided away from the area, without written consent, ceases to be a member of the Association and forfeits any right or interest he may have had as a member of the Association, including his right to occupy any land which may have been allotted to him, and he cannot again become a member of the Association unless the consent of the Board of the Association is first obtained.

When the need is indicated, this Branch also deals with the rehabilitation of transient, employable families who are, through no fault of their own, unable to find regular employment.

The Veterans' Welfare Commission was created following the last World War for the purpose of assisting veterans to become re-established in civil life. Advice is also being given to widows and families of veterans and in many cases the Commission acts as intermediary between such persons and the Federal authorities.

The Child Welfare Branch or what is now known as such was created in the year 1909 under the Department of the Attorney General for the purpose of administering an Act known as The Children's Protection Act of Alberta. This Act provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children and his principal duties were to supervise the work that was being carried on at the time by voluntary organizations.

As time went on such organizations that existed became less interested in work of this nature and, in order that proper control might be exercised, the duties of the Superintendent were enlarged to enable him to assume actual guardianship over neglected and dependent children.

To permit of this an Act named The Child Welfare Act was passed by the legislature in the year 1925 and this provided that a child, who, by order of a judge, had been committed to the care and custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, became a ward of the Government. This Act has now been replaced by The Child Welfare Act of 1944.

The responsibility for the apprehension of any child who is considered neglected and for presenting the case to the Court rests entirely with the duly appointed inspector or child welfare official of the municipality in which the child resides at the time of the apprehension. The Child Welfare Commission is informed of all apprehensions and it invariably arranges to have its representative appear at all Court hearings to satisfy itself that the child's interests are fully considered.

Should a child be made a ward of the Government by the Courts, it immediately comes under the control of the Child Welfare Commission and is placed in the custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. From this it will be noted that the first actual contact between a neglected child and the Child Welfare Commission takes place at the time the child was made a ward of the Government either on a permanent or temporary basis.

All children made permanent wards of the Government are available for adoption and it has always been the policy of the Child Welfare Commission to have such children placed as soon as possible in foster homes, where they may have the advantages of being brought up as members of a family group rather than in institutions which, although they have their place in the set-up, cannot be regarded as equal to a private home. No child, however, is placed in any home until such home has been approved by the Home Investigating Committee, which has quite rigid standards with respect to all homes and institutions.

The policy of placing children in private homes has also had the effect of providing permanent homes for such children, as it is frequently found that the foster parents become so attached to the children and the children to them, that the foster parents invariably express a desire to adopt the children legally.

The procedure with respect to the adoption of children is quite definitely set out in Part 3 of The Child Welfare Act. No deviation from this is permitted, as the Act is worded so that the interests of both the child and the parents are protected in every respect.

Before any application proceedings are even considered it is required that a child remain on a probationary basis in the home of the prospective adopting parents for at least one year, unless otherwise ordered by a Judge of the District Court. During this probationary period reports are received at intervals from the departmental inspectors. These reports determine the advisability of the child becoming permanently attached to the home.

When the probationary period of one year has expired and it is the desire of the foster parents to adopt the child, a final inspection of the home

is made and a copy of this report, along with the other necessary documents, is presented to a Judge of the District Court, who has absolute and final say as to whether the Order for Adoption shall be granted. The Juvenile Courts are not connected either directly or indirectly with the question of legal adoptions. Their duties are confined to dealing with and disposing of cases of neglect and delinquency. The decisions of such courts are not made public as is invariably done in ordinary courts.

When an Order of Adoption has been granted by a Judge of the District Court, all documents relating thereto are kept by the Clerk of the Court in a sealed packet, all papers in the custody of the Child Welfare Commission relating to the adopted are also kept in a sealed packet, and neither packet can be opened without a special order of a Judge of the District Court.

This procedure, it will be realized, is in the best interests of both the child and the new parents.

Owing to the nature of the work done by the Juvenile Courts, the Child Welfare authorities, both provincial and municipal, naturally keep in close contact with these Courts. Juvenile Courts, however, are absolutely independent and brook no interference from any source.

The cost of the maintenance of all wards of the Government is paid directly by the Department of Public Welfare. This Department charges back forty per cent of the cost to the municipality in which the child has established residence. This is the method used in issuing grants provided by the Public Welfare Assistance Act.

The Pensions Branch handles the applications for:

- Old Age Assistance
- Blind Persons Allowances
- Widows' Pensions
- Disabled Persons' Pensions
- Disabled Persons' Allowances
- Supplementary Allowances

The former Old Age Pension scheme (including the Blind Pensions) was replaced on 1st January, 1952, by what are known as Old Age Security and Blind Persons Allowances while a new form of assistance was put into effect at the same time.

The Province assumes the entire cost of the Widow's Pensions, the Disabled Persons' Pensions and the Supplementary Allowances and it also pays the full amount of Old Age Assistance and the Blind Persons' Allowances subject to a refund from the Federal Government of one-half of the former and three-quarters of the latter.

The entire cost of administration for all of these pension schemes is borne by the Province.

A person, to become eligible for assistance under any of these schemes, must be able to meet the requirements outlined under the respective schemes as indicated hereunder:

The Mothers' Allowance Branch. The Province of Alberta was amongst the first of the provinces to recognize the desirability of providing some form of assistance to the widows of families of deceased persons and in 1919 an Act, known as The Mothers' Allowance Act, was passed by the Legislature. This Act provides that any needy widow with dependent children, may obtain an allowance consistent with her requirements. The regular rates of such allowances compare more than favorably with those granted by any of the other provinces, while in addition to this, provision has been made for a special additional allowance where the need is apparent.

The municipality in which the widow and family had established residence at the time of the husband's death, desertion or committal to a mental hospital, is required to pay 20% of the regular allowance, while the Province assumes 80% of the cost of the regular allowance and the entire cost of the special allowance.

An amendment to the Act passed in 1953 makes provision for the granting of the allowance to a woman who had lived in Alberta for a period of fifteen or more consecutive years and who thereafter made her home in another province and who, after the death of her husband, returned to Alberta and remained therein for a period of one year as a self-supporting person.

Those in receipt of a Mothers' Allowance and their dependents are, when sick, entitled to free hospitalization and treatment services, the cost of which is assumed entirely by the Province.

ADDENDUM

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

OLD AGE SECURITY

A pension of \$40.00 a month may be paid in respect of every person who

- (a) has attained the age of seventy years; and
- (b) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the day on which his application is approved, or, if he has not so resided,
 - (i) has been present in Canada prior to those twenty years for an aggregate period at least equal to twice the aggregate periods of absence from Canada during those twenty years, and
 - (ii) has resided in Canada for at least one year immediately preceding the day on which his application is approved.

An application for this pension which is paid by the Federal Government is to be made to the Regional Director, Old Age Security, Department of National Health and Welfare, Mercantile Building, Edmonton.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Assistance up to a maximum of \$40.00 a month may be paid to persons who

- (a) at the date of the proposed commencement of assistance payments to him
 - (i) has attained the age of sixty-five years, and
 - (ii) has resided in Canada for twenty years immediately preceding that date, or if he has not resided, has been present in Canada prior to those twenty years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate period of absences from Canada during those twenty years;
- (b) is not in receipt of an allowance under the Blind Persons Act (Canada), the War Veterans Allowance Act (Canada) or a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada); and
- (c) is
 - (i) a single person and his income, inclusive of assistance, is not in excess of \$ 720.00 a year; or
 - (ii) married and living with his spouse and the total income, inclusive of assistance, of a recipient and his spouse is not in excess of 1,200.00 a year; or
 - (iii) married and living with his spouse who is blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act (Canada) and the total income, inclusive of assistance, of the recipient and his spouse is not in excess of 1,320.00 a year.

If the income is in excess of the amount shown under the respective category the amount of assistance will be reduced by the amount of such excess.

A person who resides in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately preceding the date upon which he becomes eligible for assistance is regarded as an Alberta resident for the purposes of assistance.

This assistance is paid by the Province to approved applicants at the end of each calendar month and the Province may in turn recover from the Federal Government one-half of the cost of the assistance granted when approved by that Government.

The Province pays the entire cost of administration.

A person in receipt of assistance will, upon reaching the age of seventy years, automatically become eligible for the Old Age Security of \$40.00 a month. This is provided without a means test.

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCE

An allowance up to a maximum of \$40.00 a month may be paid to a person who

- (a) at the date of the proposed commencement of payment to him
 - (i) is blind, and
 - (ii) has attained the age of eighteen years, and
 - (iii) has resided in Canada for the ten years immediately preceding that date, or if he has not so resided, has been present in Canada prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate period of absence from Canada during those ten years; and
- (b) is not in receipt of assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act (Canada) or an allowance under the War Veterans Allowance Act (Canada) or a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada) or a pension in respect of blindness under the Pensions Act (Canada); and
- (c) is
 - (i) a single person and his income, inclusive of the allowance, is not in excess of \$ 960.00 a year; or
 - (ii) a single person with a dependent child or children, and his income, inclusive of allowance, is not in excess of 1,160.00 a year; or
 - (iii) married and living with his spouse and the total income, inclusive of allowance, of the recipient and his spouse is not in excess of 1,560.00 a year; or
 - (iv) married and living with his spouse who is blind and the total income, inclusive of allowance, of the recipient and his spouse is not in excess of 1,680.00 a year.

If the income is in excess of the amount shown under the respective category the amount of the allowance is reduced by the amount of such excess.

A person who resides in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately preceding the date upon which he becomes eligible for the allowance is regarded as an Alberta resident for the purposes of the allowance.

This allowance is paid by the Province to approved applicants at the end of each calendar month and the Province may in turn recover from the Federal Government seventy-five percent of the cost of the allowance granted when approved by that Government.

The Province pays the entire cost of administration.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

1. An allowance of \$15.00 a month may be paid to a person who was, on 31st December, 1951, in receipt of a Supplementary Allowance under The Old Age Pension (Supplementary Allowances) Act, Chapter 270, R.S.A., 1942.

2. An allowance up to a maximum of \$15.00 a month may be paid to any other person

(1) if on or after the first day of February, 1952, he is awarded assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act (Canada), and he has either resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for any form of pension, assistance or allowance enumerated in subparagraph (5), or, if he has not been awarded such pension, allowance or assistance, he has resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act (Canada), and if his income, including the old age assistance and supplementary allowance, is not in excess of:

- (a) as a single person \$ 780.00 a year; or
- (b) as a married person living with a spouse, (including income of spouse) 1,320.00 a year; or
- (c) as a married person living with a spouse who receives old age assistance (including income of spouse) 1,320.00 a year; or
- (d) as a married person living with a spouse who receives old age security (including income of spouse) 1380.00 a year; or
- (e) as a married person living with a blind spouse who receives a blind persons' allowance (including income of spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (f) as a married person living with a blind spouse who receives old age security (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year.

(The following is the maximum amount of the personal income permitted without reducing the amount of the Supplementary Allowance: (a) \$120.00; (b) \$660.00; (c) nil; (d) \$60.00; (e) \$240.00; (f) \$240.00. Any increase over these figures will result in a corresponding reduction in the amount of the Supplementary Allowance.)

(2) if on or after the first day of January, 1952, he is awarded a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada), and he has either resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for any form of pension, assistance or allowance enumerated in sub-paragraph (5), or, if he has not been awarded such pension, allowance or assistance, he has resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada), and if his income, including the old age security and the supplementary allowance, is not in excess of :

- (a) as a single person \$ 900.00 a year; or
- (b) as a married person living with a spouse, (including the income of the spouse) 1,380.00 a year; or
- (c) as a married person living with a spouse who receives old age assistance (including the income of the spouse) 1,380.00 a year; or
- (d) as a married person living with a spouse who receives old age security (including the income of the spouse) 1,440.00 a year; or
- (e) as a married person living with a blind spouse who receives a blind persons' allowance (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year.

(The following is the maximum amount of the personal income permitted without reducing the amount of the Supplementary Allowance: (a) \$240.00; (b) \$720.00; (c) \$60.00; (d) \$120.00; (e) \$240.00. Any increase over these figures will result in a corresponding reduction in the amount of Supplementary Allowance.)

(3) if on or after the first day of January, 1952, he is awarded an allowance under the Blind Persons Act (Canada), and he has either resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for any form of pension, assistance or allowance enumerated in sub-paragraph (5), or, if he has not been awarded such pension, assistance or allowance, he has resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for an allowance under the Blind Persons Act (Canada), and if his income, including the blind persons allowance and the supplementary allowance is not in excess of:

- (a) as a single blind person \$ 960.00 a year; or
- (b) as a single blind person with a dependent child or children 1,160.00 a year; or
- (c) as a married blind person living with a sighted spouse (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (d) as a married blind person living with a sighted spouse who receives old age assistance (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (e) as a married blind person living with a sighted spouse who receives old age security (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (f) as a married blind person living with a blind spouse (including the income of the spouse) 1,680.00 a year; or
- (g) as a married blind person living with a blind spouse who receives a blind persons allowance (including the income of the spouse) 1,680.00 a year; or
- (h) as a married blind person living with a blind spouse who receives old age security (including the income of the spouse) 1,680.00 a year.

(The following is the maximum amount of the personal income permitted without reducing the amount of the Supplementary Allowance: (a) \$300.00; (b) \$500.00; (c) \$900.00; (d) \$240.00; (e) \$240.00; (f) \$1,020.00; (g) \$360.00; (h) \$360.00. Any increase over these figures will result in a corresponding reduction in the amount of the Supplementary Allowance.)

(4) if on or after the first day of January, 1952, he is awarded a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada), and he has either resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for any form of pension, assistance or allowance, enumerated in sub-paragraph (5), or, if he has not been awarded such pension, assistance or allowance, he has resided in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to making application for a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada), and if his income, including the old age security and the supplementary allowance, is not in excess of:

- (a) as a single blind person \$ 960.00 a year; or
- (b) as a single blind person with a dependent child or children 1,160.00 a year; or
- (c) as a married blind person living with a sighted spouse (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (d) as a married blind person living with a sighted spouse who receives old age assistance (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (e) as a married blind person living with a sighted spouse who receives old age security (including the income of the spouse) 1,560.00 a year; or
- (f) as a married blind person living with a blind spouse (including the income of the spouse) 1,680.00 a year; or
- (g) as a married blind person living with a blind spouse who receives a blind persons allowance (including the income of the spouse) 1,680.00 a year; or
- (h) as a married blind person living with a blind spouse who receives old age security (including the income of the spouse) 1,680.00 a year.

(The following is the maximum of the personal income permitted without reducing the amount of the Supplementary Allowance: (a) \$300.00; (b) \$500.00; (c) \$900.00; (d) \$240.00; (e) \$240.00; (f) \$1,020.00; (g) \$360.00; (h) \$360.00; Any increase over these figures will result in a corresponding reduction in the amount of the Supplementary Allowance.)

(5) The forms of pension, assistance and allowance referred to in sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) are:

- (a) a pension under the Old Age Pensions Act (Canada) prior to 1st January, 1952;
- (b) a blind pension under the Old Age Pensions Act (Canada) prior to 1st January, 1952;
- (c) a pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada);
- (d) assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act (Canada);
- (e) an allowance under the Blind Persons Act (Canada);

- (f) an allowance under the Disabled Persons Act (Canada).

An allowance may be paid to a person who is not in receipt of an allowance of a similar nature from any other province, if, prior to being awarded any of the forms of allowance, assistance or pension, he had lived in the Province for a period of fifteen consecutive years or a total period of twenty-five years and who, after such period, had left the Province but has returned and has resided in the Province throughout the last two years, except that a person shall not be entitled to an allowance by virtue of this regulation who was resident outside the Province at the time of the award of a Blind Person's Allowance, Old Age Assistance, or Old Age Security and who remained outside the Province throughout the five years immediately following the date of the award.

The Supplementary Allowance is paid at the entire expense of the Province.

Widows' Pensions

A pension up to a maximum of \$40.00 a month may be paid to a widow or to the wife of a person committed to a hospital under the provisions of The Mental Diseases Act and actually an inmate thereof, or to a married woman declared by the Board to have been deserted without reasonable cause, by her husband for a period of three years or more immediately preceding the date of the application,

- (a) who, at the date of the proposed commencement of payment to her
- (i) has attained the age of sixty years but has not yet reached the age of sixty-five years; and
 - (ii) has resided in Canada for the fifteen years immediately preceding the date she attained the age of sixty years and has continued to so reside since that time, or if she has not so resided for fifteen years, has been present in Canada prior to those fifteen years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate period of absence from Canada during those fifteen years; and
 - (iii) has resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years immediately preceding that date; and
 - (iv) is not, for the purposes of health and welfare services, the responsibility of the Government of Canada;
- (b) who is not in receipt of an allowance under the Blind Persons Act (Canada), The Disabled Persons Act (Canada), The Mothers' Allowance Act (Alberta), or a pension under The Disabled Persons' Pensions Act (Alberta); and

- (c) whose income, inclusive of the pension is not in excess of \$720.00 a year. If the income is in excess of this amount the amount of pension is reduced by the amount of such excess.

The entire cost of this pension is borne by the Province.

Disabled Persons' Pensions

A pension up to a maximum of \$40.00 a month may be paid to a person suffering from a chronic or mental disability of at least twelve months' duration

- (a) who, at the date of the proposed commencement of payments to him

- (i) has attained the age of eighteen years, and
- (ii) has resided in Alberta for the ten years immediately preceding the date on which the application for the pension is made, and

- (b) who is not,

- (i) for the purposes of health and welfare, the responsibility of the Government of Canada, or
- (ii) in receipt of assistance under The Old Age Assistance Act, an allowance under The Blind Persons Act, a Pension under the Old Age Security Act (Canada), an allowance under The Mothers' Allowance Act, a pension under The Widows' Pensions Act or an allowance under The Disabled Persons Act (Canada)

- (c) who is

- (i) unmarried and his income, inclusive of the pension, is not in excess of \$720.00 a year; or
- (ii) married and living with his spouse and the total income, inclusive of the pension, of the recipient and his spouse, is not in excess of 1200.00 a year.

If the income is in excess of these amounts the amount of the pension is to be reduced by the amount of such excess.

The entire cost of this pension is borne by the Province.

Disabled Persons' Allowances

An allowance up to a maximum of \$40.00 a month may be paid to a person who

- (a) at the date of the proposed commencement of allowance payments to him

- (i) has attained the age of eighteen years, and
- (ii) has resided in Canada for ten years immediately preceding that date, or if he has not so resided, has been present in Canada

prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate period of absences from Canada during those ten years:

- (b) is totally and permanently disabled as prescribed by the regulations;
- (c) is not in receipt of an allowance under The Blind Persons Act or assistance under The Old Age Assistance Act or an allowance under the War Veterans Allowance Act, or a pension under the Old Age Security Act;
- (d) is not in receipt of money or assistance from any province or municipality by way of mothers allowance;
- (e) is not a patient in a tuberculosis sanatorium, mental institution, home for the aged, infirmary or institution for the care of incurables;
- (f) is not a patient or resident in a hospital, nursing home, or private, charitable or public institution, except as prescribed in the regulations; and
- (g) is
 - (i) a single person, and his income, inclusive of allowance, is not in excess of \$720.00 a year; or
 - (ii) married and living with his spouse and the total income, inclusive of allowance, of the recipient and his spouse is not in excess of \$1200.00 a year; or
 - (iii) married and living with his spouse who is blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, and the total income, inclusive of allowance, of the recipient and his spouse is not in excess of 1,320.00 a year.

If the income is in excess of the amount shown under the respective category the amount of the allowance will be reduced by the amount of such excess.

A person who resides in the Province of Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately preceding the date upon which he becomes eligible for the allowance is regarded as an Alberta resident for the purposes of the allowance.

This allowance is paid by the Province to approved applicants at the end of each calendar month and the Province may in turn recover from the Federal Government one-half of the cost of the allowance granted when approved by that Government.

The Province pays the entire cost of administration.

Basis On Which Income Is Calculated

In computing the annual income for the purpose of Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowances, Widows Pensions, Disabled Persons Pensions, Disabled Persons Allowances and the Supplementary Allowance, the following are taken into consideration:

Real Property:

- 5% of the assessed value of real property or the net income from such property, whichever is the greater.
- 25% of the amount received from roomers and boarders.
- 50% of the amount from roomers.
 - If free lodgings are obtained, the value thereof is set at:
 - For single person — \$120.00 a year.
 - For married couple — \$180.00 a year
 - If free board and lodgings are obtained, the value thereof is set at:
 - For single person — \$360.00 a year
 - For married couple — \$540.00 a year

Personal Property:

For the purposes of Old Age Assistance (Federal-Provincial) and Widows Pensions (Provincial)

the actual value of personal property, after deducting therefrom the sum of \$1,000.00 for a single person and \$2,000.00 for a married person and dividing the remainder by the number of months remaining until the applicant reaches the age of seventy years, the result is multiplied by twelve to bring it to the annual income.

For the purposes of the Blind Persons Allowance (Federal-Provincial), Disabled Persons Allowances (Federal-Provincial) and Disabled Persons Pensions (Provincial)

the actual value of personal property is set on an annuity basis.

For the purpose of the Supplementary Allowance as it affects recipients of Old Age Security

10% of the actual value after deducting the sum of \$250.00 for a single person and \$500.00 for a married person is regarded as the actual income.

Transfer of Property:

Where property, whether real or personal, is transferred within a period of five years immediately prior to making application, the value of such property has to be taken into consideration when calculating income.

Hospitalization And Treatment Services

The Province, through the Department of Health, provides for part or all of the cost of necessary hospitalization and treatment services for a person and his dependents residing in Alberta, if the person is a resident of the Province, and, under the Statutes specified herein

(a) is in receipt of

- (i) assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act (Canada), or
- (ii) an allowance under The Mothers' Allowance Act (Alberta), or
- (iii) an allowance under The Supplementary Allowances Act, or
- (iv) a pension under The Widows' Pension Act, and

(b) is not, for the purposes of health and welfare services, a responsibility of the Government of Canada.

The Province also provides for part or all of the costs of necessary hospitalization and treatment services for a person, but not his dependents, residing in Alberta

(a) who has resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years immediately preceding the date he was awarded a pension under

- (i) The Old Age Pensions Act (Canada)
- (ii) The Old Age Security Act (Canada) if he had not been in receipt of a pension under the Old Age Pensions Act (Canada) prior to the first day of January, 1952, and

(b) who is

- (i) a single person and his income, inclusive of the pension, is not in excess of \$1,000.00 a year, or
- (ii) married and living with his spouse and the total income of the recipient and his spouse, inclusive of the pension, is not in excess of 1,500.00 a year, and

(c) who is not, for the purposes of health and welfare services, the responsibility of the Government of Canada.

Persons eligible for these services are provided by the Pensions Branch with a card which must be presented to the hospital or to the medical practitioner, etc. when applying for any of the services desired.

All enquiries with respect to these services must be made to the Director of Medical Services, Department of Health, Administration Building, Edmonton.

The Inspection Branch. The Province is divided into twelve zones, and in each zone there is an inspector whose duties are to investigate and report to the Department on all cases in which any Branch of the Department may be interested.

Each inspector is provided with lists of the names of all persons who are in contact with the Department and these lists are arranged according to the Post Office address within the particular zone. They are amended from day to day from master lists prepared by the Chief Inspector who has all the records and reports of the various branches up to date.

Apart from the regular daily routine of investigating new applications and inspecting homes where children may be placed, the inspectors are required to visit the home of each person appearing on these lists at least twice a year, and to submit reports on each case to the Chief Inspector. The latter, in turn, forwards these reports to the particular branch interested.

In those districts where the scarcity of population does not justify the appointment of a full time inspector, this work is performed through special arrangement with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Accounting Branch keeps a record of the transactions of the various branches of the Department. All accounts submitted for payment are handled by this Branch which makes out the necessary vouchers for payment. These, in turn, are forwarded to the Audit Department for approval. The Audit Department thereafter arranges to issue the necessary cheques in payment, forwarding them to the Treasury Department for completion and mailing to the payees.

The Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Branch. Under an Agreement with the Federal Government the Province has set up a Committee to provide for the rehabilitation of persons who, owing to physical or mental disability, are not now capable of taking gainful employment but who, by means of medical treatment and vocational training, may become self-supporting to a degree at least.

The Co-ordinator, who is in charge of the Branch, will endeavour to bring together all agencies working with the disabled with a view to the developing of a co-ordinated plan to rehabilitate disabled persons regardless of the nature of their disability.

Edmonton.

A. SHNITKA, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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